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lica)...Two leaved squill (*Scilla bifolia*) and Glaucus Leaved Kalmia (*Kalmia glauca*), flowering.

19...Vernal Snow flake (*Leucojum Vernum*)...and Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*), flowering.

20...Starch Hyacinth (*Hyacinthus racemosus*), flowering, Smaller House fly (*Musca domestica minor*) appearing.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From the 20th March, to the 20th April.

March 21, 30,	.....	Fine Days.
April 1,	.....	Dark day.
2,	.....	Light rain.
3, 4,	.....	Fine days.
5,	.....	Some drops of rain.
6,	.....	Dark cold day with some sleet and rain.
7,	.....	Snow fell during the night to two inches deep, on the ground. A fine day.
8,	.....	Ice on shallow waters half an inch thick, and icicles 10 inches long. Some hail showers through the day.
9,	.....	Slight snow showers.
10,	.....	Some hail showers.
11,	.....	Fine day, snow still appearing on the mountains.
12,	.....	Wet day.
13,	.....	Dark dry day.
14, 16,	.....	Gentle showers.
17,	.....	Dark dry day, rain at night.
18,	.....	Wet.
19,	.....	Wet evening.
20,	.....	Showers, and stormy.

The Barometer was on the 20th, as low as 28.9, on the 18th and 19th, 29.1; the rest of the time it was seldom below 30, and on the 28th and 29th of March it was as high as 30.5.

The highest range of the Thermometer in the morning was 46, on the 3d of April it was 53, on the 7th it was 31, on the 8th only 29, it gradually rose to 54 on the 13th, and on the 16th, it was even as high as 55.

The wind has been observed 8 times N.W. 13 S.E. 11 N.E. 10 S.W. 2 S. 2 E. so that the prevalence has been southerly.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR MAY, 1811.

THE moon is on the meridian on the 1st, at ten minutes past seven in the evening, the first of the Lion being above, and about 4 degrees from her to the east of the meridian, and during the night we shall observe her gradual approaches to this star. At 9, she is 56 degrees, 8 minutes from the first of the Virgin, and 35 degrees, 35 minutes from the second of the Twins.

On the 4th she is on the meridian at twenty minutes past nine, having on the east of her the seventh, and to the west of her the second of the Virgin. Above her, and near the meridian on the west, is the second of the Lion, below her to the east of the meridian, the small stars in the Crow, and to the west of it the small stars in the Cup. At three quarters past eleven she passes the seventh of the Virgin, and in the morning she passes the ecliptic in her ascending node, but, for obvious reasons, without an eclipse. At nine she is thirty-three degrees thirty-six minutes from the first of the Lion.

On the 8th is full moon, at twenty one minutes before one in the afternoon, but without an eclipse, as she is upwards of four degrees in her upright north of the ecliptic. She rises under the two first stars of the Balance, but nearest to the 2nd, and is soon followed by the third, as she passes this star at 40 minutes past ten, and about four hours after the seventh. Before midnight, the two first stars of the Scorpion, with Mars below her to the east, and Saturn still farther removed, will distinguish the lower region, between south-east and the meridian. At 9 she is thirty degrees fifty-nine minutes from the first of the Virgin.

On the 11th, she rises nearly at the same time with Saturn, who is now to the west of her: below her, but to the west is the 18th of the Archer.

On the 16th, she rises under the 9th of the Water-bearer, having passed this star at fifty minutes before one. Above her, therefore we shall distinguish the first of the Water-bearer, with the four small stars in triangle of the Water-pot.

On the 25th, the Moon is seen in the west, under the two first stars of the Twins, but at a considerable distance from them.

On the 30th, the 4th, 8th, and 2d, of the Lion are at a considerable distance above her; and on the 31st, she passes the ecliptic in her ascending node in the afternoon, near to the second of the Virgin, and when the stars appear we shall perceive her to the east of that star. For obvious reasons there is not an eclipse on this day.

This is not a favourable month for the planets, through our evening walks during the former part, will be embellished by the beautiful appearance of Jupiter and Mercury near the W.N.W. and in the lower part of the lower region.

Mercury is an evening star during the whole of the month; but, as his inferior conjunction is on the first of June, he will be too near the Sun during the latter part of this month to be perceived by any but the very keen astronomer. His greatest elongation is on the 8th, and he is stationary on the 20th; his latitude is north, and he is in a favourable sign, of course, so many things conspiring to render him visible in the first part of the month, and Jupiter being at so small a distance from him; and if it is fine weather, so many temptations offering to take the pleasures of a setting sun, it is presumed that few will lose an opportunity, which will not speedily return. On the 1st, Mercury is between the Pleiades and Aldebaran; the Moon passes Mercury on the 23d.

Venus is a morning star, but, though at a considerable distance from the sun, it does not appear in favourable circumstances. On the 1st, she is at the entrance of the first sign, and with a southern latitude, so that her greatest altitude at sun-rise is only about ten degrees, and her duration above the horizon before that time is scarcely an hour. The moon passes her on the 19th.

Mars is on the meridian at two in the morning of the 1st, and at seven minutes before midnight on the 25th. His motion is retrograde through nine degrees, directing his course to the fourth star of the Scorpion, the smaller star under the second, which he does not however reach this month. The moon passes him on the 9th.

Jupiter is an evening star, but the sun advances so fast upon him, that he will excite our attention only in the first part of the month. His motion is direct through seven degrees. He steers his course from the Hyades in the space between the Bull's horns; but the space he moves through in the first week, is not a fifth of that described by Mercury in the same time; and the difference in the motions cannot fail of attracting our notice. The moon passes him on the 23d.

Saturn is on the meridian at a quarter past three in the morning on the 1st, and at two on the 19th. His motion is retrograde through a degree and three quarters, in the barren space between two the branches of the milky way, where he has so long been fixed, but he does reach the middle point between them. The moon passes him on the 11th.

Herschell is on the meridian at half an hour before one in the morning on the 1st, and at five minutes past eleven at night on the 21st. His motion is retrograde through a degree and a quarter, and he approaches the two thirteenths of the Balance, which continue to be an excellent guide to the planet, as he is at so little distance from them to the east. The Moon passes him on the 8th. The Sun's apparent diameter on the 1st is thirty-one minutes, forty-seven seconds. The Moon's apparent diameter on the 1st, is twenty-nine minutes, thirty-eight seconds, and it encreases to the 16th, being then thirty-two minutes, twenty-four seconds: it then decreases to the 29th, when it is 29 minutes, 88 seconds; and at midnight of the 31st, it is 29 minutes, 54 seconds.—(*Extracted from Friend's Evening Amusements.*)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An elegy signed M. M. is too incorrect to meet the public view.

ERRATA...P. 245, 2 col. 4 lines from bottom, for vigorously read rigourously. page 187, 2 col. 4th line, for obscuration, read obscurity....Owing to an error in making references in the *Political Retrospect*, in the note at the bottom of the 2d column of page 330, for 326, read 343...after page 329, the next page is wrong numbered, for 130, read 330.